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Second. That from and after August 23, 1899, importations to Greece from Calcutta, Bombay, and the Persian Gulf, are strictly prohibited.

Respectfully, yours,

DANIEL E. MCGINLEY,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITALY.

*Weekly report from Naples.*

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 13, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

September 8, to the steamship *Aller* of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 646 steerage and 68 cabin passengers. The following cases were rejected: Poor physique, 4; trachoma, 3; lameness, 2; scabies, 2; blindness, 1. There were also inspected 750 pieces of small and 262 pieces of large baggage.

September 11, the steamship *Trojan Prince* of the Prince Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 693 steerage and 9 cabin passengers and 727 small pieces and 190 pieces of large baggage. The steamship *Karamania* of the Anchor Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 587 steerage passengers and 452 pieces of small and 115 pieces of large baggage. One case was diagnosed measles; the steamship company on my advice refused to embark the same. The Italian bark *Fabio* bound in sand ballast for Pensacola, Fla. The British steamship *Kartoum* bound in water ballast for Galveston, Tex. The British steamship *Barry* bound in water ballast for Savannah, Ga.

September 12, the steamship *Massilia* of the Fabre Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 592 steerage and 1 cabin passengers, and 481 pieces of small and 196 pieces of large baggage.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR G. HEISER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Typhus fever in Naples—Suspected plague on steamship San Gottardo.*

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that for the week ended September 16 there have been no further cases of typhus fever reported.

Of the 3 cases that were reported last week 1 has died, and the other 2 are not yet out of danger. Through the courtesy of the local officials I was permitted to see these cases. They were found well isolated in the Cotugno Hospital, which is the local hospital for contagious diseases. About the diagnosis, there is not much doubt, nearly all the classical symptoms being present, including a well-marked eruption. I was assured that the houses in which the cases originated were disinfecting.

A few cases of typhus fever occur in Naples at intervals of several months. Seldom does more than 1 case make its appearance in the same locality, but it nearly always occurs in the overcrowded, ill ventilated and dirty houses, where poverty reigns supreme.

Yesterday there arrived at this port the steamship *San Gottardo* from Alexandria with 123 passengers. There was 1 case of fever, which was considered suspicious (plague), whereupon the vessel was remanded to Asinara, Sardinia, a quarantine station over 200 miles from here.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR G. HEISER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

MEXICO.

*Measures suggested to protect the Mexico-Texas border should Monterey become infected.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 11, 1899.*

SIR: Having looked very carefully over the situation at Monterey from September 6 to 8, with a view of devising the most effective plan of quarantine certification to be used in the protection of the Mexico-Texas border against this town should it become infected with yellow fever, I have the honor to make the following recommendations:

First. That upon the appearance of yellow fever at Monterey, the inspector of the Marine-Hospital Service at that place be ordered to Saltillo to supervise the detention of passengers and the disinfection of their baggage.

NOTE.—When Monterey is infected Saltillo is an important point. It was the place of refuge of a large number of persons during the epidemic last year. The altitude of Saltillo is over 5,000 feet and it is probably noninfectible. It will probably not be difficult to induce passengers to go there for detention and disinfection.

Second. That if possible the work of certification of passengers be vested entirely in the Marine-Hospital Service inspection.

Third. That Laredo and Eagle Pass inspecting officers detain every person not having a certificate from Saltillo and Torreon, or from a point south of a line drawn through these two towns.

Fourth. That local trains be not allowed entry at the border, and that through trains be allowed entry, provided no stops are made either going or coming, within a radius of 25 miles of the locality infected.

Fifth. That there be no train guards.

Sixth. That the medical officer in charge of the situation be placed on duty between Saltillo and the Mexico-Texas border and authorized to make frequent and unexpected inspections of all persons and things concerned.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Plan suggested for cooperation of the railroad authorities in handling passengers and baggage should Monterey become infected.*

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter forwarded by this office to W. B. Ryan, Esq., general passenger agent of the Mexican National Railway. While it is believed that the chances of Monterey becoming infected this year are not great, it was thought